THE [Numb. 559.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *January* 22, 1756.

The following extraordinary Account of the Behaviour of the famous MANDRIN, *was contained in a Letter from a Gentleman at* Valence *to his Friend in* London, *dated* June 15.

SIR,

THE greateſt Wonder of this Place and of all France, is the Fortitude of Mandrin. France was once famous for Liberty: The very Name of the Nation (Francks) ſignified Freedom. But now the Spirit of Liberty ſeems only to exiſt in Mandrin's remaining Followers; he himſelf was the laſt great Martyr to Liberty, and ſuffered with as much Reſolution as Mutius Scævola, but met not with the Magnanimity of a Porſena.

I ſaw this Wonder of a Man carried to Execution, with an erect Countenance, and decent Firmneſs, as one who knew the laſt and great Part he had to act.

When he was faſtened to the Wheel, he ſeemed leſs concerned than the Jeſuit, the Spectators, or even the Executioner. At the eight Blows which broke all his Bones, he gave not a Groan, only prayed GOD would forgive them their Cruelty, and defend the Poor. After the Execution I often converſed with thoſe that had charge of him in Priſon; from them I had the following Particulars. He was delivered to the Mercy of the Farmers of the Duties and Exciſe, &c. At firſt they treated him like a Gentleman, and he behaved with good Breeding, but at the ſame Time with Firmneſs. He ſaw through their Deſigns, that they intended him no Quarter, but to flatter him into a Confeſſion, ſo as to come at his Friends, and then execute him and them. He anſwered ſuch Queſtions as related only to himſelf with the greateſt Frankneſs, but to ſuch as related to the State, or to his Friends and Correſpondents, he excuſed himſelf, that he could only ſatisfy the King, the Miniſters, or the Parliament upon thoſe Heads, according to the Nature of them: By this he obtained ſome from the Parliament to examine him. He modeſtly mentioned, that being taken out of the King's Dominions, he could not be kept Priſoner, having had the King's Leave to paſs into foreign Service; but without that it was the natural Right of every Frenchman, as ancient as the Monarchy, to ſerve in foreign Countries; that France was not a Priſon to its Inhabitants; that it was for the Good of the State, that thoſe that could not get their Bread at home, might ſtrive to get Wealth and Experience in Arms abroad, that on their Return they might be the better able to improve or defend their native Land. This the Advocates allowed, but objected to him Crimes committed in France, not the going out of France. After examining ſeveral Evidences againſt him, they put him to the Rack to make him confeſs: They aſked him who ſet him on ſmuggling, and who ſupported him in it, and their Names: He named the Farmer-General, and ſeveral others of the Revenue, by Name: At this the Officers of the Parliament expreſſed their Aſtoniſhment, it being by many ſuſpected that there was a ſecret Contrivance; but this was cleared by further Queſtions, to which he ſaid, that they prevailed with the King to lay too high Duties, and that the great Sums to be gained by Smuggling, were the Cauſes that excited him and others, and ſupported them alſo. On this they encreaſed his Torments, looking on this Anſwer as Contempt, and inſiſted that he ſhould name the Names and Places of Abode of all his Accomplices; he ſaid he would not; they told him they would encreaſe his Torture; he ſaid they could not; for his Pain had been at ſuch Exceſs that it could go no further, for already the Numbneſs began, and that it was the great Goodneſs of GOD not to let Tyrants extend Pain beyond certain Limits; for when it came to what he had ſuffered, Numbneſs or Death freed the Sufferer.

As his Extremities ſhewed that Blackneſs which attends the Numbneſs, and forgoeth Mortification, they ordered him to be taken off, that he might recover his Feeling. They expreſſed their Wonder at his Folly, that he would ſuffer ſo much for others: He ſaid his Friends had been ſo true to him, and he loved them ſo tenderly, that his Sufferings for them was his chief Support in his Agonies. They then ſaid, if out of Honour and Love he would not betray his Accomplices or accuſe others, yet they charged him, as he hoped for Pardon, and on his Allegiance, that he would acquaint them in general how to prevent theſe Gangs from carrying on any more Smuggling. He anſwered, he was not ſo childiſh as to hope, that the Farmers, who racked and tortured ſo many Millions of laborious, honeſt Frenchmen, who never injured them, but only through Poverty could not pay their Exactions, would ſpare him, who had reſiſted their Tyranny; but that, out of Duty to the King, he would tell them the chiefeſt Meaſures to prevent Smugglers carrying on that Trade for the future; but he feared they would not let the King or Miniſtry know it: They preſſing him to tell, he ſaid, it was to lower the Duties proportionable to the Bulk of Commodities. He juſtified the contraband Trade, or Profeſſion, of a French Smuggler; that it was letting the Poor have Neceſſaries, which the Oppreſſions of the Farmers debarred them of; that France was a Chriſtian Kingdom, and the Farmers had no Right to take the People's Money from them, having neither their Conſent nor that of the Eſtates. He quoted many old Lawyers and Hiſtorians (being a good Scholar) particularly Hotman and Philip de Commenes.----That the Duties and Burthens on Salt and other Neceſſaries were ſo high, that it is the Intereſt of every poor Man in France to help to conceal the Smugglers; and though they ſhould torture him and a thouſand more to Death, yet, as long as the Gabels were ſo high that Men could get Twenty Livres a Day by Smuggling, and but Half a Livre in fighting for their King, that the ſame Contempt of Death for Gain which makes the Grenadier Storm a Breach, would make new Smugglers, as long as there were bold Men, who wanted Bread, in France.

They repeated his Torments with the Barbarity of Popiſh Laws, which Superſtition requires that the Guilty ſhould confeſs that he is ſo before he can be put to Death. He was an Inſtance how little the Rack can do, and that Tortures are uſeleſs, as well as a fooliſh and barbarous Cuſtom, and as Mandrin himſelf ſaid in a Quotation from Bodinus, that Torments prove the Steadineſs or Feebleneſs of Mind of the Tortured, not the Truth of Facts; for the weak Man confeſſes ſuch Falſhoods as pleaſe his Examiners, to end his Pain; and the Brave will confeſs nothing but what he intends.

The Farmers have certainly carried this Affair too far, and will in all Probability engage the Crown in Inconveniences at this critical Time, when all Europe ſeems uniting and arming againſt the Incroachments of France. The taking Mandrin in another Prince's Territory is a very extraordinary Step. One of the Farmers, on my ſpeaking on this Head, ſaid, that as the French King was the greateſt Monarch in the World, and the French Monarchy had all the Rights of Charlemaine, the King of France could ſeize a culpable Man in any Part of the World, and try and execute him by his Laws in France; that England had allowed it in the Caſe of the Marquiſs Fratteaux; that they had taken Morris Ally, a Renegado, from Algiers, and executed him at Marſeilles, and had lately taken a Proteſtant Miniſter from a Town in Germany, and puniſhed him. I denied the Plea, and told him I was ſurpriſed at his Claim, which was no leſs than univerſal Empire; for his Power is univerſal, who take Men out of any Country, and execute them by Laws made at his Pleaſure. It is generally believed that the King of Sardinia will ſtem and ſtop this Claim, and put an End to Kidnapping.

This noted French Smuggler (and Chief of thoſe bold Plunderers who have for ſo many Months harraſſed the Southern Provinces of France) was the Son of a Peaſant in Dauphiny, and ſubſiſted himſelf for ſeveral Years by buying and ſelling Horſes. Having, urged by Paſſion, committed a Murder, he fled, and was, in his Abſence, condemned by the Parliament of Grenoble, to ſuffer on the Wheel. In this Exile he learned to counterfeit Money; but being diſcovered, he was purſued by the Officers of the Mint at Lyons, and once more obliged to abſcond. In the Concealment of himſelf in the Faſtneſſes of Woods and in the Intricacies of the Mountains, he found out a Gang of Smugglers, and became their Head, and their Body being very numerous and deſperate, frequently made Inroads, to diſpoſe of their contraband Goods, into many Provinces, and under the Colour of giving Commodities in Return, forced large Contributions from the King's Officers and the Inhabitants. He at length became ſo formidable, that the Government were obliged to ſend a large Force againſt him, and the Farmers General, who had been ſadly harraſſed by him, promiſed 48,000 Livres for the taking of him; which, after ſome Time, was effected, though in Violation of the Sovereignty of the King of Sardinia, who has ordered his Ambaſſador from Paris, and the French Ambaſſador from his own Court, upon the Occaſion. He received Sentence at Valence, where he was carried after his Apprehenſion; and ſuffered there with the utmoſt Firmneſs and Compoſure, *(See Maryland Gazette,* N°. 540*)*, receiving eight Blows on his Arms and Legs, and one on his Belly, before he was ſtrangled.

The PRECEPTS *of that great* Athenian *Orator and Moral Philoſopher,* ISOCRATES, *to his Friend* DEMONICUS.

ALWAYS honour the Gods, that you may not only be eſteemed devout, but likewiſe obedient to the Laws.

Behave yourſelf ſo to your Parents, as you would have your Children do to you, when you ſhall have any.

Exerciſe your Body frequently, that you may thereby become robuſt and healthy.

Be not immoderate in Mirth, nor over-forward in Talking, the one proceeding from Folly, and the other from Preſumption.

What is improper to be done, do you eſteem improper to be ſaid.

Do not put on a melancholy Air, for fear Men take it for a Token of Ignorance.

Do not think to conceal an ill Act, for tho' no Body ſhould come to know it otherwiſe, yet will your Conſcience diſcover it in your Face.

Fear the Gods, honour your Parents, reſpect your Friends, and obey the Laws.

Partake only of virtuous Recreations, for as theſe divert, the contrary hurt.

Avoid giving occaſion for Calumny, if poſſible, tho' never ſo improbable, becauſe the Majority of Men, not knowing the Truth, are apt to be governed by Opinion.

Do every Thing as if every Body ſaw you, for tho' you have a Mind to conceal any Thing, yet will it at length come to be known.

You will always be valued, if you do nothing that you ſhould blame in others.

It is a diſcommendable thing to refuſe Inſtruction, as a Preſent from a Friend.

Employ your Time in improving yourſelf by other Mens Documents; ſo ſhall you come eaſily by what others have laboured hard for.

Preſer

Prefer Knowledge to Wealth, for the one is transitory, and the other perpetual.

Do not grudge travelling into distant Countries for Knowledge, when the Merchant does the like after Gain.

Be affable in your Address, and inoffensive in your Behaviour.

Be courteous to every one, but converse chiefly with good Men; so shall you frustrate the Calumnies of the Bad, and acquire the Favour of the Good.

Do not always keep Company with the same Persons, nor Discourse still on the same Subject, for the best Things at length grow tedious.

Accustom yourself to bear with Misfortunes, that you may be able to do so when you are obliged to it.

Be more careful of keeping your Word than your Money, it being not a little commendable for a Man to behave himself so that he may be trusted as much on Account of his Honesty as his Bond.

Tell your Secret to no Body, unless where it is as beneficial to him that hears it, as to you that discover it.

Never engage in Friendship with any one, till you know how he has dealt by his other Friends.

Do not be over-hasty in declaring yourself a Friend, but when you have once done so, persevere in your Friendship, for it is equally as unreputable to change one's Friends often, as to have none at all.

To make Trial of your Friends, communicate to them what you would have divulged, for if they reveal that, no Damage will accrue to you, and if they conceal it, you have the Satisfaction you desired.

Always prevent your Friends Necessities, by supplying them before they shall ask.

Esteem it no less a Misfortune to be outdone by your Friends Benefits, than your Enemies Injuries.

Admit into your Friendship not only those that lament your Adversity, but likewise those that envy your Prosperity, because the former many Times turn to the latter.

Talk often of your absent Friends in Company of those that are present; to the end they may think they shall be well spoken of upon the same Occasion.

Not only endeavour to get Riches, but to enjoy them when you have done, for in the former case you will have the Pleasure of heaping them up, and in the latter of using them.

Never torment yourself at repining at your Condition, be it what it will; but rather do all you can to better it.

Never reproach any Man's Misfortune, because Fortune is common to us all, and no Body knows what he may come to.

Always relieve good Men; but he that is charitable to the Bad, bestows Favours upon Dogs, that will bark even at their Benefactors.

Be not grave in slight Matters, nor slight in grave, because all that is out of Season is impertinent.

Be careful how you behave yourself in Drink, and always rise before you are fuddled; for when the Mind is once overcharged with Wine, it is like a Horse that overthrows its Rider.

When you have a Mind to gain any Man's Friendship, speak well of him, to the end it may come to his Hearing.

The Beginning of Friendship is Praise, and of Enmity Detraction.

When you are about to do any Thing, have regard to what's past, which will give you a great Light into what's to come.

Be not over-hasty in your Deliberations; but when you have once determined a Thing, be sure to persevere in it.

Happiness is the greatest Blessing that can come from Heaven, and good Councel that which comes from ourselves.

When you have not Courage to begin an Attempt, confer first with your Friend in the third Person, so shall you have his Opinion, without discovering yourself.

LONDON, *October* 29.

ONE of the Artifices of the French to weaken and destroy our American Plantations, has been to seduce the Indians in our Alliance from their Amity and Fidelity, by sending among them their jesuitical Missionaries, with the pious Design (as they say) to convert them from the Idolatry and Heresies they had imbibed from the English, to the true Religion and right Knowledge of God. What Methods they used for this Purpose may be seen in several Tracts published about these Affairs: But what Sort of Converts these are, and what Kind of Religion they are invited to embrace, the Reader may judge from the following Questions and Answers, taken out of a Catechism of one of the Jesuits employed by the French among the Western Indians. The Catechism is written in the Iroquis Language, and is said to contain the Principles of Religion which the Heathens are to be instructed in. There is one Chapter about Heaven, and another about Hell; that about Heaven contains these following Questions and Answers, *viz.*

Q. How is the Soil made in Heaven?

A. It is a very fair Soil; they want neither for Meats nor Cloaths; 'tis but wishing, and we have them.

Q. Are they employed in Heaven?

A. No. They do nothing; the Fields yield Corn, Pumkins, and the like, without any Tillage.

Q. What Sort of Trees are there?

A. Always green, full and flourishing.

Q. Have they in Heaven the same Sun, the same Wind, the same Thunder we have here?

A. The Sun ever shines; 'tis always fair Weather.

Q. How are their Fruits?

A. In this one Quality they exceed ours, that they are never wasted; you have no sooner plucked one than you see another hanging in its Room.

The Chapter about Hell, has these Questions among others, namely;

Q. What Sort of Soil is that of Hell?

A. A very wretched Soil; 'tis a fiery Pit in the Center of the Earth.

Q. Have they any Light in Hell?

A. No. 'Tis always dark; there is always Smoke, with which their Eyes are always in Pain; they can see nothing but Devils.

Q. What shaped Things are the Devils?

A. Very ill-shaped Things, they go about with Vizards on, and they terrify Men.

Q. What do they eat in Hell?

A. They are always hungry, but the Damned feed on hot Ashes, and Serpents there.

Q. What Water have they to drink?

A. Horrid Water; nothing but melted Lead.

Q. Don't they die in Hell?

A. No. Yet they eat one another every Day, but anon God restores and renews them that were eaten, as a cropt Plant in a little Time shoots out.

The Catechism is almost all of a Piece with this; to which if we add the idolatrous Worship which the Missionaries of the Church of Rome oblige their Proselytes to perform, their denying them the Scriptures, and making them pay a blind Obedience to the Priests on Pain of Damnation, we may conclude that the poor People are very little the better for their Conversion, if they were altogether in as happy Circumstances as before.

EDINBURGH, *Sept.* 1.

They write from Fifeshire, that at St. Fort (a Gentleman's Estate in the North Part of that Shire) on the Summit of a sandy Hill, that rises somewhat conical, there are a Number of round Heaps of Stones laid together in a regular and uniform Manner, contiguous to each other, which, as they are evidently artificial, have always been taken for sepulchral Monuments or Tombs; upon opening one of them lately, there was the entire Skeleton of an human Body, inclosed in a Coffin of Slate Stones, the Bottom was composed of a large smooth Slate, the Sides were Slates set erect, the Head and Foot were two thick Ones; and the Whole covered with three Tier of Slates above each other, and all so exactly laid, as never to have admitted the smallest Qantity of Sand or Dust into the Cavity. The Bones measured about seven Feet in Length and are certainly the Remains of a very large Man: His Teeth were entirely fresh, and not one of them wanting; the most remarkable Thing about him was his Beard, of a red Colour, and betwixt two and three Inches long, was found lying upon his Chin, so fresh and strong as to take a pretty sharp Pull to break it. A Physician from Edinburgh coming there accidentally after the Skeleton was interred, made them open another of these Tumuli; and after digging about six Feet, came up another Stone-Coffin like the former but more regular and larger. The Remains of some Inscription plainly appeared, but could not be made legible by Cleaning. When the upper Part of the Coffin was removed, there appeared a Skeleton lying in Order with the Head to the East, as the other had been found. All the Bones were in their proper Order, and of an Ivory Colour, firm and no Ways porous. The Length of this Skeleton measured 7 Feet 5 Inches. It does not appear from any Records, that the Natives ever used this Manner of burying, or any People that ever invaded this Island except the Danes, who always buried every Man of Note in that Way who either died or were slain in their Expeditions. And as the last Expedition of the Danes against Scotland, was in the Year 1035, these Bones must have lain in the Ground 720. Years. To what Cause will Naturalists assign the Preservation of these Skeletons and the long Beard thro' such a long Tract of Time?

CHARLES-TOWN, in South-Carolina, Nov. 27.

The General Assembly of this Province have been sitting since Thursday last, but we don't hear, that they have yet determined, how the 600 Neutral French lately arrived here shall be disposed of.

On Saturday last came in, His Majesty's Ship Syren, commanded by Charles Proby, Esq; and is already fitting out for a Cruize. We hear, she has some Neutral French on board.

December 4. We hear from George-Town, that two small Shocks of an Earthquake have lately been felt there.

Capt. Hood, of His Majesty's Snow Jamaica, now bound on a Cruize against the French, hath advertised that he will pay Five Dollars to every able Seaman, upon his entering on board the said Snow.

BOSTON, *December* 8.

By Captain Eleazer Johnson, of the Ship Friendship, of this Port, who arrived here on Tuesday last in five Weeks from Lisbon, we have the following Advices:----That on his Passage from Holland to Lisbon, about 30 Leagues to the Westward of Ushant, on the 21st of September last he fell in with the Ambuscade Man of War of 40 Guns, who was then engaging a French 64 Gun Ship; and the next Day he fell in with Admiral Hawke's Squadron, and spoke with several Men of War, who told him they had taken near 50 Sail of French Ships, which were then in Sight.---That on the 1st of November at ½ after 9 o'Clock in the Morning, in Lat. 36. North, and Lon. 14. 30. West, he felt his Ship shake very much two different Times; the first Shock much longer than the last, and lasted 2 or 3 Minutes; and about 3 Minutes after came on the second Shock, which lasted about 2 Minutes, and shook his Ship to such a Degree, that it un-hung the Card of his Compass then in the Binnacle; and at the same Time the Sky was very clear, and the Sea very smooth.

December 22. Friday last Captain Foss arrived here in 6 Days from Chignecto, in Nova-Scotia, who informs, that about a Week before he sailed, 7 of his Majesty's Regular Troops being about some Business in the Woods at some Distance from the Fort, without Arms, they were surprized and taken Prisoners by the French and Indians: And that a little before 3 or 4 other Soldiers had been captivated by the Enemy, who are seen almost daily lurking in the Woods near the Fort, and vastly exceed our People in Point of Sagacity and Stratagem.

Last Friday Evening, between nine and ten o'Clock, were some sharp Flashes of Lightning, but without Thunder, the Moon shining bright, and the Sky serene; and about a quarter of an Hour after ten, a considerable Shock of an Earthquake was felt by many People both in Town and Country, accompanied by a Noise, as usual, though not very loud.

NEW-YORK, *December* 15.

To his Excellency Sir CHARLES HARDY, *Knight, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of* New-York, *and Territories depending thereon in* America, *and Vice-Admiral of the same.*

The Humble ADDRESS of the General Assembly of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of *New-York*, beg Leave to offer your Excellency our most hearty Thanks for your Speech, and to welcome your safe Return to this City.

The earnest Endeavours your Excellency has manifested for His Majesty's Service, in Support of the Expedition against *Crown-Point*, merits the highest Applause: And tho' our Success in that Enterprize, has not been equal to our Wishes, yet the Advantage gained by his Majesty's Arms, under Major General JOHNSON, deserves Notice; as, to that is to be imputed the Safety of our Frontiers in general, and the Protection of our unhappy Fel-

low

low Subjects in particular, whom a hard Lot has thrown so near a cruel Enemy, from whose barbarous Hands we cannot doubt, they would have received the same Mercileſs Treatment they have always hitherto met with.

The Meaſures taken to ſecure our Northern Frontier by erecting Forts, and placing ſufficient Garriſons in them, in Order to guard againſt any Attempts of the Enemy, are wholſome, and well judged; and we ſhall not fail to fall upon Means to defray our Part of the Expence attending them.

We wiſh we could with equal Satisfaction, reconcile to ourſelves, your Excellency's Recommendation of an indefinite Support: But humbly beg Leave to inform your Excellency, that we have no permanent Funds on which to eſtabliſh ſuch a Revenue, nor do any occur to us, without very apparent Inconveniences to our Conſtituents. We therefore moſt humbly hope, we ſhall ſtand acquitted in the Eyes of our moſt Gracious Sovereign, if we decline a Meaſure ſo directly oppoſite to the Sentiments of almoſt every Individual of the Colony. We cannot leave this Subject, without diſcloſing to your Excellency, the Concern it gives us, that this his Majeſty's loyal Colony, which tho' ſmall in Numbers, has chearfully bore very heavy Expences, and particularly ſupported its Governors, and other Officers of Government, in a more liberal Manner than moſt others on the Continent, ſhould be requeſted to purſue Meaſures hitherto unknown to it, whilſt the Reſt almoſt without Exception are left to practice the very Meaſures denied to us.

We have already before us, a Bill for regulating the Militia of this Colony; and ſhall immediately proceed to the Conſideration of ſuch others as the Situation of the Colony at this critical Juncture may require.

With the moſt profound Reſpect for the Beſt of Kings, we acknowledge His Majeſty's paternal Care of theſe His diſtreſſed Colonies: And every Sentiment of Duty and Gratitude which may be expected from a People perfectly ſenſible of Favours ſo eminent, your Excellency may be aſſured to meet with from the Inhabitants of this Colony.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
Aſſembly Chamber, City of DAVID JONES,
New-York, *the 9th* Decem. 1755. *Speaker.*

His Excellency's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

'I Return you my Thanks for your Addreſs, and the Notice you take of my Endeavours in Support of the Expedition againſt *Crown-Point*.

'The Advantages gained by the Provincial Forces under the Command of Major General *JOHNSON*, have certainly conduced to the Safety of the Colonies in general; and the Forts conſtructed by them, if properly garriſoned, will protect the People from the Attempts of the Enemy.

'His Majeſty having conſtituted this his Province into a Government, juſtly expects a Support of that Government, by a permanent Revenue, ſettled by a Law that ſhall be indefinite: And as to the Funds, or Means, of raiſing that Support, it lies with you the Repreſentatives of the People, whom I am extreamly happy to find ſenſible of, and ſo gratefully acknowledging his Majeſty's paternal Care, and Favour to theſe Colonies".

Fort George, New-York, CHARLES HARDY.
10*th Day of* December, 1755.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December 26.*

The Veſſel on Board of whom were the French Neutrals, which it was apprehended was loſt, is arrived at York-Town, having loſt her Maſt at Sea and obliged to put into North-Carolina to refit; Part of them remain at York, Part are near this City, and Part are ſent to the Eaſtern-Shore.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 1.*

An Independent Company of Volunteers is raiſed, the Officers of which are commiſſioned; viz. Mr. William Vanderſpiegle Captain; Mr. William Henry, and Mr. Joſeph Wood, firſt and ſecond Lieutenants; and Mr. John Blackwood, Enſign. And we hear that two Artillery Companies are likewiſe raiſing, one of which is deſigned for the Service of the Fort.

ANNAPOLIS, *January 22.*

We are informed of five Veſſels caſt away in the Storm of Snow we had on Chriſtmas-Day laſt, *viz.*

The Sloop *Heſter*, *John M'Caul*, Maſter, from *Philadelphia* for *Annapolis*, at *Curratuck*. Her Cargo was Rum, Sugar, Melaſſes, Salt, &c. The Veſſel, Sugar and Salt, all loſt; but the People, and Part of the Cargo, ſaved.

The Sloop *Pinguin*, *Thomas Fitchit*, Maſter, belonging to *Wilmington* in *Pennſylvania*, bound thither from *Maryland*, with 2000 Buſhels of Wheat, loſt at *Lynn-Haven*. The People and about 400 Buſhels of Wheat ſaved.

A large Schooner belonging to *Rappahannock*, *William Wilſon*, Maſter, from *Liverpool* to *Rappahannock*, with Salt, loſt at *Cape Hatteras*. The Veſſel and Cargo entirely loſt, but the People ſaved.

A Brig belonging to *Philadelphia*, bound to ſome Part of *Maryland*, the Maſter's Name unknown, was loſt to the Southward of *Curratuck*. The Veſſel and Cargo loſt, but the People ſaved. And,

A Schooner belonging to *Patowmack*, *Nathan Hudling*, Maſter, bound from thence to *North-Carolina*, with Paſſengers, was loſt at *Lynn-Haven*; but the Paſſengers and People ſaved.

By a Gentleman, who came to Town this Day from *Philadelphia*, we are informed, that a Ship was arrived there after a ſhort Paſſage from *London*; the Captain of which ſays, That there was the hotteſt Preſs in *England* ever known, when he left it, which was about the Beginning of *December*: And that the Sea-Coaſt was lined with Men of War, as they ſuſpected an Invaſion from *France*.

We hear that Capt. *Lee* is arrived in *Patuxent* from *London*, but we can't learn that any Letters or Public Prints brought by him are yet come to Town; ſo we muſt poſtpone what News he may have brought, to next Week.

This Day the following Proclamation was publiſhed here, in the uſual Manner, *viz.*

MARYLAND, ſs.

By the Right Honourable the Lord PROPRIETARY.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS ſeveral of our Tenants in this our Province do, under Colour of old Grants obtained from our noble Anceſtors, hold ſeveral Acres of Land, as comprized within the Metes and Deſcriptions of ſuch Grants, more than the Quantities therein expreſſed, and more than were by the original Patentees applied for, or by our ſaid Anceſtors intended to be granted to ſuch Perſons reſpectively, without having heretofore paid any Purchaſe-Money, Quit-Rent, or other Acknowledgment, for ſuch Surplus, which being to our ſaid Anceſtors a manifeſt Fraud, and a glaring Injury to ourſelf, might (were we diſpoſed to proceed with Rigour) prompt us to a Means of Redreſs, not only deſtructive of any Pretence of Claim to ſuch Surplus Lands as aforeſaid, but likewiſe ſubverſive of what Titles ſuch Patentees, or thoſe who claim under them, may have to the true Quantities of Land applied for, and expreſſed in ſuch Patents as intended to have been thereby granted, and ruinous to many of our Tenants in our ſaid Province.

We, nevertheleſs, being willing and deſirous to treat thoſe of our ſaid Tenants, who are inclined to yield us Content in the Premiſes, with all poſſible Lenity, have reſolved to admit a Purchaſe of ſuch Surplus Lands, by thoſe who Claim under ſuch original Grants, upon the moſt eaſy Terms; and upon the Requiſites hereafter mentioned being complied with, to grant and confirm unto ſuch Perſons reſpectively, a full, abſolute, and indefeaſible Eſtate of Inheritance in Fee-Simple, againſt us and our Heirs, both in Law and Equity, in and to ſuch Surplus Lands as aforeſaid.

We do therefore by this our Proclamation, publiſh and declare our Aſſent and Pleaſure as follows, *to wit*: That every Perſon within our ſaid Province, who hath or claims any Land as comprized within the Metes and Deſcriptions of his Grant, more than the Quantity expreſſed in ſuch Grant, as intended by our ſaid Anceſtors to have been thereby granted, and who ſhall, within the Space of two Years from the Date hereof, apply to the Judges of our Land Office, for the Time being, for a Warrant to re-ſurvey the original Tract, according to its ancient Metes and Bounds, and to return a Certificate of ſuch Re-ſurvey to our ſaid Land Office, expreſſing therein the true Quantity of all the Land contained within the Metes and Deſcriptions of the ſaid original Survey, ſhall have the ſame iſſued to him accordingly.

And that upon Return of ſuch Certificate to our ſaid Office (the Forms of our ſaid Office being complied with), grant ſhall iſſue thereon to ſuch Perſon, thereby veſting him with a full, abſolute, and indefeaſible Eſtate of Inheritance againſt Us and our Heirs, both in Law and Equity, in Fee-Simple, in the Lands ſo as aforeſaid to be contained and deſcribed, in and by the Certificate to be returned, as aforeſaid.

Such Perſon paying to the proper Officer of our Revenue, the Purchaſe-Money for ſuch Surplus-Land, at the ſame Rate for every hundred Acres, as was formerly paid for the Purchaſe of every hundred Acres of the Quantity expreſſed in ſuch original Grant.

Reſerving to Us and our Heirs, in ſuch Grant hereafter to be iſſued, the annual Quit-Rents for ſuch Surplus-Land, at the ſame Rate for every hundred Acres thereof, as is now payable by Virtue of the original Grant, for the Quantity of Land therein expreſſed.

And we do further aſſent and agree, and do hereby authorize and direct, that our proper Officers of our Revenue give, to all Intents and Purpoſes, both in Law and Equity, to the Perſons complying with the Requiſites aforeſaid, a full Diſcharge from and againſt all Purchaſe-Money, and Arrearages of Rent whatſoever, that may be due and payable to us, from the reſpective Dates of ſuch original Grants, for or by Reaſon of ſuch Surplus-Land, as aforeſaid; any Thing in any former Proclamation, or Inſtruction, contained, to the contrary hereof, in any-wiſe, notwithſtanding.

And this our Proclamation, we have cauſed to be entered on Record in our ſaid Land-Office, and other Offices of our Revenue, there to remain, as a Rule and Direction to our proper Officers, touching the Premiſes.

Witneſs our truſty and well-beloved HORATIO SHARPE, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of our ſaid Province, this 17th Day of *January*, in the 5th Year of our Dominion, *Annoque Domini* 1756.

HOR°. SHARPE.

J. Ross, Cl. Con.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, *Enter'd*,
Brig Achſah, John Hayward, from Turks-Iſland;
Brig Grove, James Hanrick, from Barbados.
Schooner Wheel of Fortune, William Palmer, from Rhode-Iſland;
Sloop Lena, Jonathan Lawrence, from St. Auguſtine.

Cleared for Departure,
Brig Philip & James, James Cole, for Barbados;
Brig Nancy, Robert Bryce, for Barbados.
Schooner Sophia and Anne, James Allein, for Barbados.

THE Subſcriber having been propoſed by many worthy Gentlemen in *Anne-Arundel* County, to ſtand as a Candidate at the enſuing Election for a Delegate in the Room of Dr. *Charles Carroll*, deceaſed, and having had the Promiſe of their Votes, takes this Opportunity to return his hearty Thanks, to one and all of them, for their intended Favours, which he acknowledges to be very great: But as he is unwilling (in caſe he ſhould ſucceed) to be ſo long from his Family, as he muſt neceſſarily be in the Attendance on long Seſſions of Aſſembly, or neglect the Duty of ſuch an important Truſt; he therefore takes this public Method, in order to prevent their being diſappointed, to inform them that he declines, and hopes they will excuſe him from ſtanding a Candidate, and fix their Choice on ſome other Gentleman more capable to attend and diſcharge the ſame, as many ſuch may be found in the County: And again returns them his grateful and ſincere Thanks for their Good-Will towards, and Opinion of, him, and acknowledges himſelf to be,

Their much obliged,
very humble Servant,
NATHAN HAMMOND.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant Woman, who has about 5 Years to ſerve, was brought up in the Country of *England*, and underſtands knitting, ſpinning, ſewing, reading and writing.
For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Hercules Coutts*, at *Mount-Pleaſant*, in *Kent* County, taken up as a Stray, a black Mare, marked with I C on the left Shoulder, and has a ſmall Star in her Forehead.
The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THE Subſcriber having been a long Time confin'd in *Queen-Anne's* County Goal for Debt, and not having wherewith to ſatisfy his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to apply to the next General Aſſembly for Relief.
CHARLES MCCARTY.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE *MARYLAND* ALMANACK for the Year 1756.

TO BE LET, for a Term of Years,

PART of the Plantation whereon the Subscriber lives, which Part is commonly known by the Name of *The Neck*. For Terms apply to
ANNE BEALE.

To be SOLD for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money,

A TRACT of Land containing 190 Acres, lying on the *South* Side of *Magothy* River, situated very pleasant and convenient for Fishing and Fowling, and within 5 Miles of *Annapolis*, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, two Corn-Houses, a Garden, well-paled in, and two Orchards.

Also a young Negro Wench, a Negro Girl, and a Negro Boy.

For Terms apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

At GEORGE-TOWN, *in* Frederick *County*, Maryland, *the first Saturday in* March *next, for good Bills of Exchange, or Current Money, to the highest Bidder,*

TWO good WATER-MILLS under one Roof, with the Land thereunto belonging; and likewise four Acres and a half adjoining thereto, all lying in about half a Mile of the said Town. The Mills, if well kept, might prove as beneficial as any in the Province, as they are very convenient for the Country or Foreign Trade.
ISAAC ELTINGE.

Annapolis, January 10, 1756.

EIGHTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscribers, last Night, the following Servants, *viz.*

Robert Pearce, a Convict, belonging to *Patrick Creagh*, a Ship-Carpenter by Trade, aged about 30 Years, a tall thin Man, with a large Scar down his left Leg, and a Scar in his Face. He had on when he went away, a brown Wig, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, Cotton Breeches, Country Stockings and Shoes, and an Osnabrigs Shirt.

Henry Dallamore, an Indented Servant, belonging to the said *Creagh*, a Caulker by Trade, a short well-made Man, of a fresh Complexion and black Beard. He had on and with him, a brown Wig, a grey Coat with white Metal Buttons, black Waistcoat and Breeches, a black Watch-Coat, an Osnabrigs and a white Shirt, and Osnabrigs Trowsers.

William Acton, a Convict, belonging to *Gamaliel Butler*, a Joyner by Trade, about 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, well made, about 28 Years of Age, has a Scar in one of his Lips, has lost some of his fore Teeth, and was born in *England*. He had on when he went away, a grey Waistcoat without Sleeves, a dark colour'd Frock, Country Shoes and Stockings, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Felt Hat, and short brown Hair.

They have with them several other Cloaths, and a Chest of Carpenter's and Caulker's Tools. They went away in a Yaul, belonging to the said *Creagh*, with a white Bottom, her upper Works painted red, two Sprit Sails, a Rudder and Tiller, and two Pair of Oars.

Whoever takes up the said Servants and Yaul, or any of them, and secures them so that their Masters may have them again, shall have Five Pounds Current Money for each of the Servants, and Three Pounds like Money for the Yaul, and reasonable Charges allowed them if brought home.
PATRICK CREAGH,
GAMALIEL BUTLER.

N. B. There are two Servants who are suspected to have gone with them, *viz. Thomas Griffin*, belonging to *Stephen Bordley*, Esq; a Bricklayer by Trade, a young thin Man; and the other *Solomon Lapling*, belonging to *George Steuart*, Esq; a tall thin Fellow who calls himself a Vintner and Cook, he is a good Scholar, and may forge a Pass for himself and the others.

They may change their Names and separate.

WHEREAS I have asserted, that Mr. *William Palmer*, of *Rhode-Island*, Merchant, was a dishonest Man in the Sale of a Negro Wench and Child, which I bought of the said *Palmer*, but have since Reason to believe to the contrary; and being desirous to clear the said *Palmer*'s Character from any Imputation occasioned by my Assertion aforesaid, in the Heat of Passion, I do hereby acknowlege myself sorry for the Indiscretion, and acquit the said *Palmer* of and from every Imputation or Charge as before-mentioned. Witness my Hand this 18th of *June*, 1755.
RICHARD PIERCY.

Test.
William Fitzhugh,
Charles King,
Hugh Hopewell.

COMMITTED to the Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County, on Suspicion of being a Runaway, one *James Rowell*, who says he belongs to Mr. *Joseph Harrison*, of *Nanjemoy*; he is about 5 Feet high.

His Master may have him again, on proving his Property, paying the Fees, and the Charge of this Advertisement.
JOHN RAITT.

SOLOMON,
(Not improperly Sirnamed GUNDY)
CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, in Annapolis,

HAVING acquired that ART in his Youth, with painful Study and Application, and not just *taken up the Trade* as a certain Person has done, Hereby gives Notice, That he can sweep Chimneys as well as, if not better than, *Peter Wilson*, and that he can climb up Chimneys, without either Ladder or Rope, of any Height, and not do as he is inform'd a *certain Person* some Times does, that is, only *come down them*, as indeed any Body might do if they were but to go up a Ladder and *fling themselves in at Top*; but he *goes up* and *comes down*, and makes *clean Work*, with Care and Expedition, and waits upon Gentlemen [or Others], for Six Pence a Funnel, *ready Money*.

N. B. I may be spoke with in my Master's Kitchen in *Church-Street*, facing *Conduit-Street*.
SOLOMON GUNDY.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Whittey Turpin*, on *Back-Creek*, in *Somerset* County, taken up as a Stray, a large red and white pied Heifer with a white Star in her Forehead, and several other white Spots about her, about three Years old, now with Calf; she has no artificial Mark.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Magruder Selby*, in *Prince George's* County, near *Bladensburg*, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, about 12 Hands high, branded, but with what unknown: She has with her a Bay Horse Colt, about 12 Months old last *May*.

The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

In the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, *publish'd at* Charles-Town *in* July, August, *and* September, *there was printed the following Advertisement, wherein is offer'd One Thousand Pounds their Currency (which is about One Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling) for apprehending the Murderer therein mentioned, and is published in this Paper, and it is hop'd will be likewise published in every other Public Paper on the Continent, that the Offender may be brought to Justice*, viz.

WHEREAS *John Toomer* (who on the 3d Day of *March*, 1754, committed a most barbarous Murder on the Body of *William Butler*, near *Charles-Town*, in *South-Carolina*), hath not yet been apprehended and brought to Justice. I therefore hereby promise and engage to pay, to any Person or Persons that will take and deliver the said *John Toomer* into the Custody of the Provost-Marshal of *South-Carolina*, the Sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Current Money as a Reward.

The said *John Toomer* is about 29 Years of Age, 6 Feet high or thereabouts, and well made, his Hair red, Complexion ruddy, and the Fingers of his left Hand cramp'd.
ELIZABETH YONGE.

THE Subscriber having been a long Time confined in *Somerset* County Goal, and not having wherewith to satisfy his Creditors, hereby gives Notice, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly for an Act for his Relief.
ABRAHAM DEAN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Hardee*, junr. at the Head of Captain *John*'s Branch, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Horse, he has some Saddle Spots, and is branded on the near Buttock with something like this ℣.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property and paying Charges.

WILLIAM WILLETT, PEWTERER,

LIVING about two Miles from *Upper-Marlborough*, on the *Bladensburg* Road, New moulds old Pewter at 9 *d. per* Pound, or will return one half good new Pewter for any Quantity of old, and to be cast in whatever Form the Employer pleases, either flat or soup Dishes, or flat or soup Plates.

N. B. He will wait on any Employer within 20 or 30 Miles, to receive their old, or return their new Pewter. And they may depend on being faithfully and honestly dealt by, by

Their humble Servant,
WILLIAM WILLETT.

WANTS a Place, either in a School or in a Gentleman's Family, a young Man well qualified for teaching Grammar and Arithmetic: Such a one may be heard of by enquiring of the Printer of this Paper.

SWEEP, SWEEP, SWEEP.

PETER WILSON, in ANNAPOLIS,

HAVING with great Application and Industry, acquir'd the *curious Art* of cleansing or sweeping Chimnies, in the *neatest Manner*, hereby gives Notice, that he is willing to wait on any Gentlemen *at their own Houses*, for the Performance of his Business. And they may depend on his Care and Skill.

TO BE SOLD,
For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, Gold, Silver, or Paper Currency,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, *viz.*

Rover's Content,	466	Acres.
Part of *The Inclosure*,	89	
Part of *Goodluck*,	445	
Fife, - - -	78	
Beall's Chance,	290	
Father's Gift,	183	
Bread and Cheese Hall,	91	

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of choice well timbered Land, whereon are Three Plantations, with good Orchards, lying in *Prince George's* County, within five Miles of *Bladensburg*, ten of *Upper-Marlborough*, and six of the *Eastern Branch* Ferry.

Coupper,	113	Acres.
Part of *Layhill*,	649	
Beall's Reserve,	380	
Drumeldry,	225	

The Four last mentioned lie in *Beall's Neck*, in *Frederick* County, not above twelve Miles from *Bladensburg*, being a choice Parcel of fine Wood-Land.

Also 459 Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract called *Allison's Park*, lying likewise in *Frederick* County, on or near a Branch, called and known, by the Name of *Captain John's Branch*.

Any Person inclinable to purchase Part of the first mentioned seven Tracts, lying in *Prince George's* County, may have the Quantity desired, provided it be taken so as not to incommode the remaining Part, to render it unserviceable, or prejudice the Sale thereof; and likewise, any Part of the several Tracts, in *Frederick* County, in like Manner.

The Title and Terms may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, or to *Josias Beall*, junior, living on *Ackokick*, near *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George's* County.
JOHN BEALL, junior.

N. B. Time will be given for the Payment of Part, on good Security, if required.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 *s.* 6 *d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.